TWEED'S LONG STORY.

The Promised List of Participants in the Percentages.

HOW THE PLUNDER WAS SHARED.

What the "Old Man" Says About Ex-Sheriff O'Brien's Claim.

DENIALS OF SOME OF THE ACCUSED.

The second act in the Tweed drams (a tragedy i will doubtless prove to certain city politicians; was enacted yesterday in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall. It is generally understood that Tweed in-tends to make a clean breast of all that he knows relative to "Ring" corruption—that no man or body of men who shared in the plunder, directly or indirectly, will be spared. The agony of some of these statesmen, in view of such exposures, can therefore be more easily imagined than described. At the last session of the Aldermanic committee the names of Walter Roche, Fox, Andrew and James Hayes came into prominence as sharers in unlawfully obtained moneys. The anuncement of the second batch of individuals coming under the lash of the late Tammany "Boss" was, therefore, awaited yesterday with almost breathless

Tweed entered the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall punctually at one o'clock. He was accompanied by Major Quincy, Order of Arrest Deputy; Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, William M. Tweed, Jr., and William present, who occupied seats outside of the railing.
Only two members of the Aldermanic committee— Messrs. Lewis and Cowing-were present during the first hour of the investigation. Mr. Slevin turned up toward the close. The counsel of Tweed, Mr. John D Townsend, occupied a seat next his client, and oc-casionally whispered a lew words of advice possessed. He was emphatic in delivery and evidently meant to unbosom himself thoroughly. He erst read over carefully in manuscript the stenographer's notes of the testimony given last week and ade some unimportant corrections. Then Mr. Cole made the announcement that none of the documents of the Board of Supervisors for 1861 to 1870 could be

Tweed was next handed copies of bound books con taining proceedings of the old Board of Supervisors, from which he read off the names of parties who he said had presented bills and paid fifteen per cent to the Ring as consideration for their passage. The follow Miller, carpenter work; Keyser & Co., plumbers; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture; A. J. Garvey, plastering; J. T. Barnard & Son, coal and wood; Charles H. Jacobus, carpenter; E. V. Haughwout & Co., steam heaters; J. B. & W. Cornell, iron; Eastchester Quarry Company, President Masterton, stone; Roe & Co., stationery; J. O. Seynour & Co., Edwin Jones, stationery; J. A. Smith, awnings; W. C. Rogers & Co., stationery. A. G. Miller Iweed says meant Ingersoll & Co., Philip F. Donnamma meant Garvey, C. D. Bollar meant ingersoll, The witness also mentioned the names of Gregg & Brother, but said that he never had any dealings with em. The names were used by Ingersoil & Co.

"I know," said Tweed, "that these bills would not have been passed unless the fifteen per cent was paid. When they received their money they paid fifteen per cent to me. Twenty per cent was added to the legiti-mate bills and fitteen handed to the Ring.' THE POLITICAL BOMBSHELL

The next prominent scene in the drama was the deliberate scalping of ex-Sheriff O'Brien and Senator Francis M. Bixby. "Jimmy" Hayes was also again brought upon the stage. It was alleged by Tweed that the last named handed him fifteen per cent of a year's sheriff's bills. O'Brien had paid the amount to Hayes for Tweed, at least, so the "Boss" was informed by the late Sapervisor. Next, in 1871, came the claim of O'Brien for some \$268,000. Tweed awears that he purchased one-balf of this claim on the representation of Bixby, acting as O'Brien's agent, that his principal would ase an effectual influence with Samuel J. Tilden to let up on the their Tammany "Boss." Tweed, it appears, succumbed to the tempters and paid \$20,000 in cash to U'Brien and the balance in mortgages. The worst part of the story is that O'Brien, through Joseph A. Monheimer, assignee, now sues the city for the full amount of this claim. berate scalping of ex-Sheriff O'Brien and Senator

Toward the close of the proceedings the question was asked by Mr. Cole as to whether any money had been paid to secure the appointment of Mr. John K. Hackett as Recorder. Tweed emphatically denied any such statements, saying, "I am positive that arching was paid,"

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THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

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Q. At the last session of the Committee I gave you the following warning:—"I shall ask you at the next session of this committee to give the names of the claimants, the dates of the transactions, as far as you can, as to all bills or claims which were presented to the Board of Supervisors from the year 1861 to the year 1870 inclusive, which were passed by the Board of Supervisors by corrupt means?" A. Do you recollect also you promised to fornish me with the documents? I know you have made your best endeavors to lind them; but I cannot answer the question without them.

ind them; but I canno; answer the question without them.

Q. What books precisely do you need? A. The documents 68, 69, 70 and 71 of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Cole said he was unable to get the documents of the Board of Supervisors, and he requested the reporters to publish the lact, with the view of ascertaining if possible whether copies of these documents could be obtained.

Q. Now, Mr. Tweed, recurring to what we have designated as the Supervisors Ring prior to the passage of the act of 1870, it put these matters into the hands of the Board of Audit, who composed that Supervisors Ring? A. I have to go back to the records again.

Q. You answered it stready. A. That is the proper answer.

answer.

Q. You have said, William M. Tweed, Walter Roche, Q. You have said, William M. Tweed, Walter Roche, theory Smith, Andrew J. Blakely, Isaac J. Oliver, James Hayes and John Fox. A. At various times;

Q. You have said, William M. Tweed, Walter Roche, Reary Smith, Andrew J. Blakely, Isano J. Oliver, James Hayes and John Fox. A. At various times; not all at one time.

Q. Now, I wish you would explain the manner, the medus operandi in which these fraudulent claims were presented to the Board of Supervisors, who made the arrangement with the claimants, and trace the whole proceedings from the beginning to the end. A. Pretty hearly every person who had business with the Board of Supervisors or furnished supplies for county works had a friend in the Board of Supervisors, and generally he was a member of that ding, and through that one member they were talked to; the result was their bulls were passed and the percentages were paid sometimes to one man and sometimes to another.

Q. Some one of these six or seven.

Q. Would the claimant be informed by the Supervisor whom you designate as his friend in the Board that he must make his bill larger than it really was?

A. Make up his bill so that he could afford fifteen percent off or whatever was agreed upon.

Q. And this difteen percent or whatever was agreed upon was paid to the Ring? A. To the party who gave that information.

Q. Did any of these bills have a proper basis? A. Up to 1870 or 1871 I guess they all had a good loundation, at least, a large portion of them were proper bills.

Q. Some bills were bond fide? A. Bond fide and for large amount, very nearly their lace.

Q. And the plan was to add lifteen or more percent to the lace of the good bill to be divided among the members of the Ring? A. Added to the amount; either to the quantity or the price.

Q. And the understanding was made between some one or more members of tile Ring? A. Added to the amount; either to the quantity or the price.

Q. And the supervisors which were entirely bond fide? A. Originally it was and finally mostly drilled in to my hands, most all of them.

Q. During that period, were any bills allowed to pass the Supervisors which pand fifteen per cent, which I presum were fraudulently inte

right.

OVERHAULING THE RECORDS.

The Witness—I can find some names here right off; this is the year 180s; I find some on the page at 557, proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, 1868.

Give the names. A. George S. Miller.

Q. What is that bill? A. Repairs of armories.
Q. Give the name of the bill, the date and the amount. A. The name is not here; the amount is here, but not the date.
Q. Give the amount? A. Four hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents; Keyser & Co., amount of repairs to armories, \$3,778-34; Ingersoll, Watson & Co. again, \$5,809: I find on page 578-Miller again, \$2,092-86; Keyser & Co., \$2,895-47; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., \$3,956-50; the same again, \$7,814; A. J. Garvey, \$16,209; on page 579-J. T. Barnard, \$5,053-50, for coal and wood; I find on page 581-A. J. Garvey, \$16,209; on page 579-J. T. Barnard, \$5,053-50, for coal and wood; I find on page 581-A. J. Garvey, \$189-82; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., \$7,852-62; same again, \$7,409-67; I find a bill of Gregg & Bros., \$600-60; we never had a bill of Gregg & Bros., that bill was probably Ingersoll's; at least he used to change his bills and use their names; I don't know anything about Gregg Bros., but the supposition is that was one of Ingersoll's bills, although I don't know; that is my tides, however; Keyser & Co., \$11,528-34; Charles A. Jacobus, \$1,763-34; George S. Miller \$3,177-68; Miller again, \$4,963-54. I want it distinctly understood that I do not say all these bills were trandulent, but I say the filteen per cent came out of them.

Q. Fraudulent in part? A. I believe them to be

iraudulent, but I say the diffuen per cent came out of them.

Q. Fraudulent in part? A. I believe them to be fraudulent in part; they paid a percentage, and I believe them to be fraudulent in part; I don't know what these bilis were; they must be fraudulent to that extent at least; no bills would be passed without a percentage being taken off.

Mr. Cowing—I understand that all these that you mentioned were fraudulent? A. I say the understanding was that these bills were to have lifteen per cent off, which was to go to the Ring, as you call it.

Q. In every case which you mentioned? A. In every case which I mentioned—that is, I don't recollect specifically every case.

Q. But it was the uniform rule? A. But it was the rule.

every case which I mentioned—that is, I don't recollect specifically every case.

Q. But it was the uniform rule? A. But it was the rule.

Mr. Cole—Go ahead and state them.

Mr. Tweed—lage 631, J. T. Barnard & Sons, fuel, \$5,025 05; page 632, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$4,034 40, for furniture; same again, \$4,109 63; Keyser & Co., \$5,429 49; page 639, E. O. Harghwout, heating and ventilating, \$74,966 31; J. W. & W. Cornell, fron, \$75,805 39; Keyser & Co., \$31,242 00; A. J. Garvey, \$33,582; there is an account which I do not know the facts about, but I will submit it to the counseilor; I will mention this with the reservation that I am not positive about it; the East Chester Quarry Gompany, \$55,845 60.

Q. Who composed this company? A. Mr. Mastorton was president; he resided at East Chester.

Q. What is his first name? A. That I have forgotien; it will probably come up in some place again, and I will see it. Ingersoil, Watson & Co., for furniture, \$59,531 27; same again, \$16,872 06; Barnard & Sons, \$3,003.

Q. What for? A. For coal and wood; some of these paid fifteen per cent, but I am not certain about others; I will not mention those names unless I am morally certain; Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$8,939 43; Keyser & Co., \$2,733 37; page 644, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$8,073 28; page 649, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$8,673 28; page 649, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$8,673 28; page 649, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$8,673 28; page 649, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$3,208 18; page 712, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$3,000; A. J. Garvey, \$1,300 82; S. G. Miller, \$10,430 31; Greag & Co., \$22,463 30; Keyser & Co., \$10,000 84. When I say \$28,464 50; George ??. Miller, \$10,430 31; Greag & Co., \$22,463 30; Keyser & Co., \$10,000 84. When I say \$28,464 50; Eaver, \$20,007, \$3,

lows & Co., stationery, \$27,,301, Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. tered name of that from ? A. Mr. Seymour & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$29,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$29,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$29,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$29,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 29; Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,877 63; same again, \$46,008 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. Keyser & Co. \$20,870 63; same again, \$40,808 19; page 708. K

in the new Court House; J. W. & N. W. Cornell, \$65,999 59; Eastchester Quarry, \$67,961 75; page 492; second volume, George S. Miller, \$93,548 40; same again, \$48,654 52; A. J. Miller, who was also James H. Ingersoll, \$47,457 56; Keyser & Co., \$17,614; Philip F. Donnarumma, who was A. J. Garvey, \$59,795 85.

Q. I wish you would describe by one word or two what it was for? A. It does not say here, but I know it was for repairs; Donnarumma was Garvey; A. J. Garvey, \$39,706 16; Keyser & Co., repairs, \$34,474 90; same again, repairs, \$79,280 55; W. C. Ropers, stationery, \$47,280 15; A. J. Garvey, repairs, \$153,555 50; Ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$18,023 14; page 449, Keyser & Co., \$17,614 49; Philip F. Donnarumma, for plumbing, \$59,405; ingersoil, Watson & Co., \$48,688 80; same again, \$47,450 36; A. J. Garvey, \$33,706 16; page 502, Ingersoil, Watson & Co., turniture, \$25,605 66; A. J. Muller, who was Ingersoil, \$22,612 10; A. J. Garvey, plastering, \$30,976; Keyser & Co., 12,395. George S. Miller, \$20,948 39; same again, \$4,788 There is nothing more in this, but I want to see that again, Mr. Counsellor, at some time pretty soon. Mr Cole—Mr Chairman that explains the printed document that we have.

Mr. Tweed—These are all the larger ones, but there

again, Mr. Counselior, at some time pretty soon.

Mr Cole—Mr Chairman that explains the printed document that we have.

Mr. Tweed—These are all the larger ones, but there are some smaller ones that I did not mention.

Mr. Cole—The rest of it down to—

Mr. Tweed (interrupting)—From 1860 to 1863; I don't pretend that I am very thorough in that; I took them as I saw them in the book; I never saw the books before; I think I am correct in everything except the small amounts; wherever these names are mentioned in the book you can rest assured that the percentage came off.

COLLECTING THE RING TAX.

Q. Who made those arrangements with regard to the percentages with these parties? A. Give me the names—there are different parties.

Q. Ingersoil and Watson, for instance? A. I made the arrangement with A. J. Garvey?

A. I think I made that—I know I did.

Q. Who made the arrangement with Keyser & Co.?

A. I made that also.

Q. And with C. D. Bollar? A. Bollar was ingersoil.

Q. And you made the arrangement with Ingersoil. Tames II. Ingersoil, There are two ingersoils—one was largersoil, Watson & Co. and the other was James H. Ingersoil.

Q. Who made the arrangement with Migersoil—James II. Ingersoil, There are two ingersoils—one was largersoil.

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Q. Who made the arrangement with Migersoil—James II. One was a larger soil.

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soil.

Q. Who made the arrangement with Miller? A. That was done through Ingersoil.

Q. With regard to J. W. Cornell, the iron merchant?

A. I had something to do with them, but the most of that was done by the Superintendent of the Court House at the time,

Q. Did you ever talk to Mr. Cornell? A. I talked to one of the brothers.

Q. Which one? A. I can't tell which,

Q. Can you indicate by describing him as between the two? A. The one that was siways laughing and around the Court House and appearing to be doing the work.

Q. Did you make this kind of an arrangement with him that he should add to his legitimate bill? A. The same exactly, and after a while that floated out of my hands and floated into the hands of Cummings H. Tucker, the superintendent of the construction of the Court House; during the last year or two Mr. Tucker was to receive the percentage from Mr. Cornell and pay it to me or Mr. Smith, which was the same thing.

Not AFFARD of BRING CHEATED.

Q. You say Cummings H. Tucker was superintendent of the construction of the Court House. What do you mean by saying it floated into his hands? A. I had some other things in my hands; we had to do something through him; we knew what the bills were, and we were not afraid of bring cheated at all by him.

Q. That was before the appointment of the County Court House Commissioners? A. While the Board of Supervisors had the construction of the County Court House in their hands.

Q. What the Comming and Tucker do with regard to the Board of Supervisors, and after the lapse of a lew days he would hand to me of Mr. Smith the percentage—generally to myself, however.

Q Web, now, how were the percentages collected with regard to these other calms apart from those that you have stated that Mr. Tucker collected? A. They were either handed to me or some other member of the Board of Supervisors who had the matter in charge.

Q. The percentage was there handed to you by Work.
Q. Did you make this kind of an arrangement with

of the Beard of Supervisors who had the matter in charge.

Q. The percentage was there handed to you by whom? A. By the claimants themselves.

Q. How was this percentage divided between the members of the Ring? A. Two and a haif per cent to each of us—six.

Q. The one which received it would divide with the others? A. He would divide with the others either that day or the next.

Q. How were these payments made—in money? A. In money and in cheeks; sometimes they would run along #cozen or twenty bits, and then the percentage was paid.

Q. You say paid in money or in checks; are any of the checks by which those payments were made in existence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are any of these checks indersed by any of these parties? A. There is a better way of identifying; some of them were made payable to bearer, and when they were presented to the bank the bank teller took the names of the parties by whom they were presented and by whom the money was paid, and that was the best evidence.

Q. Briggs paid no percentage; were his accounts all straight? A. As far as I know; I know only of the cases where I received something; I can't tell all the other bills because I never examined them.

Q. The Ring didn't receive anything from him, but from the others, did it? A. I think so from all the others mentioned, with this reservation as to the East Chester quarry; my mind is not distinctly positive upon that.

Mr. Colc—I will be glad if you will refresh your memory in regard to that so as to state positively at the next meeting.

Mr. Tweed—I will try and do so.

Q. Were there any county efficers whose appointment you controlled? A. We did appoint to fill a vacancy.

Q. What vacancy? A. The vacancy of Recorder and

ment you controlled? A. We did appoint to fill a vacancy.

Q. What vacancy? A. The vacancy of Recorder and also once in the case of the Surrogate occasioned by the death of Mr. West, then the surrogate, and the resignation of Mr. Hofman from the recordership because of his election as Mayor, I think.

Q. Mr. West, the Surrogate, died, and you appointed who in his place? A. Gideon J. Tucker.

Q. Was there any money paid for that? A. Not a doilar, I am satisfied; because Tucker was a personal friend of mine and I was anxious to have him appointed.

Q. Who was the other? A. Recorder Hoffman

pointed.

Q. Who was the other? A. Recorder Hoffman resigned.

Q. Who was appointed instead? A. John K. Hackett.

Q. Was there anything paid for that in any way? A. I think not; I think that appointment was made to please Mayor Hall, who was very anxious to have it made; no money could be paid without my knowing it, and I was confident no money was paid; It might be part to third hands, but it never reached me.

Q. You know nothing about it? I am confident nothing was paid; I think Mr. John E. Devlin was Corporation Autorney and Mr. Hall District Autorney, and they were anxious to have him appointed, and we were anxious to have him appointed, and we were anxious to have him appointed and we nominated Mr. Hackett.

SMARING THE SHERIFF'S YRES.

Q. As to the Sheriff's bill, who was Sheriff then? A. First Mr. Koily, then Mr. Lynch, then Mr. Kelly again, then in. O'Brien and then Mr. Brennan.

Q. Did the Supervisors, during the existence of the Ring, have anything to do with the Sheriff's oils? A. They had, but I had nothing myself to do with them.

Q. Was it their duty to have anything to do with them? A. We had to pass their bills, otherwise they couldn't receive a dollar.

Q. Did you ever know of any money having been paid to any member of the Ring in connection with any Sheriff's bills to any of these Sheriffs? A. Nothing in connection with Mr. Kelly or Mr. Lynch or Mr. Brennan, but during the time Mr. Brennan was in office I did; Mr. Hayes was awarm personal friend of Mr. O'Brien.

Q. Mr. Hayes was Supervisor? A. Yes, sir. At various times he paid me a percentage out of the bills, saying it was half of what he received from Mr. O'Brien; that finally stopped after the first year.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Sheriff O'Brien yourself on this matter? A. On that sabject, no, sir.

Q. All you know about it was what Hayes told you?

A. Winst Hayes told me.

O'Brion yourself on this matter? A. On that subject, no, Sir.

Q. All you know about it was what Hayes told you?

A. What Hayes told me.

Q. Do you know whether the bills presented by any of those Sheriffs were fraudulently excessive in amount? A. The bills of O'Brien were very much in excess of anything paid prior to that time.

Q. Were all those Sheriffs' bills paid—take them in order, were all of them paid? A. Mr. Kelly's and Mr. Lynch's bills were paid, but I think Mr. Breenan's were not; Mr. O'Brien's I know were not all paid.

Q. his were not paid? A. He had a bill of \$350,000 against the city, I believe.

Q. Is that the bill you now refer to, and these bills of Sheriff O'Brien the same? (handing wincess bills). There is a suit now panding of Joseph A. Monheimer against the Mayor. A. These are the same bills, I believe.

Q. The basis of that suit is for \$258,585 41, with in-

have anything to do with it; I did not want to buy it, and I did not want to invest money where I was not satisfied of a return; I did not want to put too many eggs in that kind of a basket; that went on a few days, possibly a few weeks, and finally Mr. King came to me and wanted to know if I would not go and meet Mr. Bixby, the present Sensitor; I told him, no, that I did not want to see him; a day or two atterward Mr. Poster Dewoy asked me the same question, and I said I did not want to see him; Mr. Dewey at that time held confidential relations with me; the thing hung along in that way for some time, and after some days Mr. Dewey and Mr. King finally persuaded me to meet Mr. Bixby; I met him by appointment at the Metropolitan Hotel; we were at first in different rooms, and I think Mr. King told me he had a room prepared for Mr. Bixby and himself and to go in; I was taken up and lotroduced to the gentleman; the matter was discussed backward and forward what would be done and what would be arranged; Mr. Bixby told me the same thing as Mr. King told me concerning what Mr. O'Ifrien would do it I purchased half of his claim, and I finally consented to purchase ti; I gave him \$20,000 in money and the remainder in mortgages on house property opposite Mr. Fernando Wood's house, but I believe these mortgages nave since been paid; they amounted in all to \$150,000; the money that I speak of was given to Mr. Dewey, who informed me that according to appointment he called at Mr. Bixby's office and there paid the money; when the money was paid Mr. Bixby, Mr. Monhelmer and Mr. O'Brien were present; the assignment of the money, the \$150,000, was assigned in blank and witnessed by Mr. Monhelmer and others, but it was subsequently filled; when these tradels are more than assignment? A I mean the assignment is reference to the Official Archael and the summer in reference to the others.

others, but it was sousequently filled; when these troubles commenced I put that deed away with other papers.

Q You mean the assignment? A. I mean the assignment in reference to this O'Brien matter; it was put away with other papers, and when Mr. O'Brien was in the Sanate he had a resolution passed referring the whole matter to a committee—referring his claims to a committee; about the time that committee was to meet I told Mr. Dewey to take that claim and hand it to Mr. Ruius F. Andrews and see if any assignment was anead of it in the Compirciler's office, and if not to insert my name and fie the assignment, he took it to Mr. Andrews and Mr. Andrews told me it was an unwise proceeding at the time; he told me to 10 O'Brien go on and get the award and before it was made to present our claim; I believe O'Brien never took it to that committee, but while that paper was in the hands of Mr. Audrews, at his suggestion Mr. Dewey's name was inserted in it—S. Fosier Dewey; I told Mr. Dewey to have the matter assigned to me and it is now in my possession, with the original assignment.

Q. The assignment from Mr. O'Brien to you, or rather to Mr. Posier Dewey? A. It was made in blank, and Mr. Dewey's name was put in afterward.

Q. And then Mr. Dewey assignments? A. I have.

blank, and Mr. Dewey's name was put in afterward.

Q. And then Mr. Dewey assigned it to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got these assignments? A. I have.
Q. Have you them here? A. No, sir; I do not carry such things usually about with me.
Mr. Cole—I shall call for these assignments at the next meeting, and I shall expect you to produce them. Mr. Tweed—What will be the result if I produce them? Will they be handed back to me again?
O'ERIEN'S SUP AGAINST THE CITY.
Mr. Cole—Oh. certainly; I promise that. The object I have in view is this—Mr. Monhelmer is suing the city for this very claim to the amount of \$300,000, and if in point of fact Sheriff O'Brien sold it to you before he sold it to Monhelmer that is a defence against this suit and it is so much money in the city treasury.
Mr. Tweed—Mr. Monhelmer was present when Mr. Dewey paid the money; Mr. Bixby and Mr. O'Brien were also present, and Mr. Monhelmer put his signature to it.
Q. And Mr. Monhelmer is a witness to that assignment? A. Yes, sir.
Q. The same man who is suing for this claim? A. Yes, sir, I think so; it is the same mame and I presume it is the same party.
Q. I understood you to say that the other half of this claim was assigned to whom? A. To Richard B. Connolly, I believe.
Q. Who told you that? A. Well, I don't recollect now; about that time O'Brien had made a claim that took precedence of mine, and Connolly at that time took half; Connolly was negotiating with him at the same time that I was lor O'Brien's claim.
Q. How do you know that? A. Bixby told me he was trying to sell not Connolly.
Q. Blaby told you in the interview you had with him that the other half of these claims they were trying to sell not Connolly.
Q. Blaby told you in the interview you had with him that the other half of these claims they were trying to sell not Connolly?
A. Yes, sir, and that was one of the inducements of buying it, because if Connolly bought half of it i would get my money back, because when he pard himself he would have to pay me at the same time.
Q. Was it Mr.

Q. What would they do? A. They would get Tilden to let up on me, and use their influence with Mr. Barrett, who, they said, they had under their control, to let up on me.

Q. You did what they wanted? A. I did.
Q. Did Mr. Tilden let up on you? A. I don't think he did; it does not look as if he did; that is not the only time I have been fooled, and it is not much matter; that is only one of the many times I have been deceived.
Q. Now about Judge Barrett; who was it represented to you that he would let up on you? A. I see that it is not you for the many times I have been deceived.
Q. Now about Judge Barrett; who was it represented to you that he would let up on you? A. Senator Bixby; Mr. Barrett was not judge then; he was worse than any judge in the city at the time, being counsel of the Committee of Seventy; it was worse than the Council of Ten in the days of Venice.
Q. Did you notice any fruits of that promise in that direction; did Judge Barrett let up on you? A. I think not; he decided against me everything that ever came before him; it was too late then to remedy what I had done; I had carried out my part of the programme.
Mr. Cowing—I would like to ask one question with

what I had done; I had carried out my part of the programme.

Mr. Cowing—I would like to ask one question with reference to an answer given by the witness on the last day of his examination. After having stated that Mr. Voornees was paid \$2,500 to stay away from the meeting when the inspectors of election were to be appointed, you were asked what was the motive that induced you to form this combination to have Mr. Voornees stay away. You replied to that, "So that the other side would not cheat you." Do you now adhere to that answer, or did it merely occur to you at the time? Do you now remember that these Supervisors who were to pay \$2,500 to keep another away were safe parties to select inspectors of election? A. Oh, no; I do not think men were governed in those inatters by correct ideas of what should be between man and man; I know no partisan who would not take advantage of it.

Q. Do you now recollect any instance in your political life when the other side, as you are pleased to call them, took any advantage in the appointment of managering of election? 1. I don't travel.

cal life when the other side, as you are pleased to call them, took any advantage in the appointment of inspectors of election? A. I don't know that we ever gave them a chance; we had our men better drilled than to allow them to do that.

Q. You do not think at that time that probably these inspectors of election who should be selected by these six Supervisors might be incapable of taking percentages? A. I do not think anything of it; we did not know but that they might take one of our own men in the way we took theirs and we did not propose to have that done.

The committee then adjourned to Saturday, at eleven o'clock.

AMONG THE ACCUSED. The men referred to in Tweed's evidence were, as rule, absent from their places of business yesterday. Mr. William C. Rogers, of Murray place, stated that he must have been confounded with another of the same name, and he had nothing whatever to do with

in all my life from the city government of New York more than \$7, and that I got as canvasser of elections. When Mr. Tweed was forced to surrender his position When Mr, Tweed was forced to surrender his position as Commissioner of Public Works he sent his resignation to the Mayor, with the request that I should be nominated in his place. I never met the man before, but on account of the courtesy he showed I went subsequently and thanked him, and later on, when he was under arrest and all his quondam friends deserted him, I called and paid my respects to him, though he found it a hard time to recognize me. When he did recognize me, continued Senator Bixby, "he simply thanked me as being on the opposite side of politics as democrats, and, though I bate to say it, he thought I was the honestest man in the opposition. I never had anything whatever to do with Tweed beyond that, and beyond calling upon him to thank him for his uncommon couriesy in selecting me to succeed him I had no acquaintance with him."

There was quite a stir among the employes of the old fron firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, in Centre street, yesterday, when that portion of Tweed's evidence which accused the heads of the firm of having been in collusion with the Tweed Ring was read in the afternoon journals. Mr. J. B. Cornell, the sonior partner of the house, is now the only one who was a member of the firm at the time of the County Court House contract. The name of the firm at that time was J. B. & W. W. Cornell. One of the brothers, W. W., subsequently died, and his place was taken by the son of J. B. Henco Mr. J. B. Cornell was the only one who could answer Mr. Tweed's testimony. He very readily made the following statement:—

"The iron work in question was done under a con-

ASKING FOR INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:-In the editorial columns of your assue of the 7th iust., commenting upon the examination of William M. Tweed before the Aldermanic Investigating Com-

M. Tweed before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee, you say:—

In trying to account for the formation of the ring Tweed makes a sudden jump from the period when merely positical questions were discussed over City Hall lunches and the time when it dawned upon him that nothing could be done in the State Senate without paying for it. He omits to trace the connection between the passage of the bil which enabled the city to issue bonds in payment of judgments and a long series of fraudulent warrants which were the outcome of the bogus claims against which no nonest defence was made. Hoffman set that ball arching by his signature of warrants for "adjusted claims" to the amount of some three-quarters of a million, and Coman, in the "unavoidable absence" of the Mayor, signed such warrants by the score, to the great satisfaction of the persons who were working the campaign of 1868, and in laying the foundation of their private fortunes on the spoils of the city. Tweed's memory is subject to convenient lapses which no member of the investigating Committee is likely to help him to supply.

The Investigating Committee is composed of Aldermen belonging to both the great political parties—the

only lawyer on it being a republican—and is, in my opinion, honostly and earnestly desirous of making the investigation as thorough as possible without regard to parties or persons. The examination of Tweed as far as it has gone, was intended to bring out everything concerning all illegal combinations in this city and county of which he had any knowledge or information down to the formation of the "Tweed Ring" in 1870, that being as far as the examination has yet progressed. It there were any "sudden jumps" or "omissions to trace" anything whatever in that connection it is not too late to fill the gaps and supply the omissions. Tweed is still on the stand, and, in fact, notice was given him that at the next session of the committee he would be required to give in detail names, dates and trausactions "as to all bills or claims which were presented to the Board of Supervisors from the year 1861 to the year 1870 inclinsive, and which were passed by the Board of Supervisors by corrupt means." Fo this notice the witness Tweed signified his intention to respond fully. This question was intended to cover the ground of the Times' criticism.

The Investigating Committee regard this investigation as a very serious and important public matter, one about as far removed from "a larce," has the Times kindly calls it, as it is possible to conceive a thing to be. The committee carrossity desire to avail them solves of every means of information from every source which will aid them in making their investigation really exhaustive. They recognize the fact that in this matter they are but the agents of the people of this city, and that the people are, and of right coghit to be, the real investigators, as they are the ones to be directly affected by the result of the committee's labors.

The Times has for years represented to the people of this city, and the the ground of right coghit to exhibit only and county, and the intent of the editorial remarks above quoted seems to be for create the impression in the public mind that the Times knows of some matters concerning when twen with any information in this connection which you have or which you can obtain, so that every "jump?" may be carrilly request you to iurnish me with any inform as far as it has gone, was intended to bring out everything concerning all illegal combinations in this city

part or the basis of the standard to the part of the basis of the yexamination both of Tweed and of other witnesses who are probably to follow him, and all questions suggested by you which are all pertinent to the subject matter shall be propounded to said witnesses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NEW YORK, Sopt. 9, 1877 HUGH L. COLE,

AMY FAWSITT'S DEATH.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ILL-PATED ACTRESS. There have been no further developments in th story of Miss Amy Fawsitt's tragge death. An indisnant denial of the circumstances is of course made by the alleged murderer, Billy, and the landlady, Mrs. King, endeavors to shield him and maintain the nerfeet respectability of her house. His character and career and the reputation of the house are, however, too well known to be disproved by a mere denial of the facts, and evidence of the truth may be produced at a mement's notice.

MISS LESNON'S STATEMENT. A reporter of the HERALD yesterday cailed upon Miss Adelaide Lennox, the actress, at her rooms in West Twenty seventh street. Miss Lennox was an old friend of Miss Fawsitt, having known her since the debut of the latter in 1866. In this country the friendship was renewed and Miss Lennox was one of the two or three persons who had any communication with Miss Fawsitt in the house where she died. Her relation of the incts was in substance as follows:-When I heard that Miss Amy Fawsitt was coming to this city, I determined at once to call upon past. Unfortunately, I neglected seeing nor for soveral weeks, and at last learned that Miss Fawsitt had been making inquiries for me for some time past. Finally she found that I was living at No. 249 West Fourteenth street, and went there to see me. After expressing our mutual pleasure at being brought to-gether again, Miss Pawsitt said, "Ada, I am in great Wnat," I exclaimed, "so soon ?" "Yes," she replied, "already. You know what position I held on the other side, and here they say that I am a drunkard and cannot act."

"Ah," said I, "you must expect that. It is those who have held no position, who come to this country and are regarded as prophets. You ought to have doen Lady Tenzie and Lady Gay Spanker. It would have been throwing down the gauntlet to Miss Davenpotr, but, any way, you should have done it. Now you

Lady Teazle and Lady Gay Spanker. It would have been throwing down the gauntlet to Miss Davenpotr, but, any way, you should have done it. Now you must do one of two things—either sink in the mire, or do your very best, fight a good fight and make your-self respected."

"How can 1? They are crushing me."

"They are doing the same to me, but no one can utter the shightest breath of insuit against me, Don't drink; you man't do it is, you can't do it in this country." Then she said she was alone and ricediess; I put my arin about her neck and said that she was not; that she should come and live with me, and money should not be mentioned; she said no, she would stay where she was, and it must come there and see her, though it wasn't a very nice place to go to.

In a few days I called upon her. A servant girl opened the street door, and I asked for Miss Fawsitt. In girl nesitated a moment; then said, "Miss Fawsitt is not—that is—what do you want?" I repeated that I wanted to see her, and she was very wishful to see me. Then she went up stairs, and I heard a man's voice say, "Why diun't you let her alone? what do you want't to wake her for?" Then a rough, uncouth looking man, the "Billy" spoken of in the papers, came down and asked what I wanted Miss Fawsitt for. I again repeated that I was her friead and wished to see her. He besisted; then said, "She's zone to see Fisko." I wrote a note, telling Miss Fawsitt i had called, was sorry not to have seen her and would like her to come around in the evening and see me. She came the next evening while I was out, and again the following night. She seemed quite bright again, and I never knew her to look so well. She said that she didn't knew whether she would go alone, as she always had from the theatre. She said nothing of any peculiar relations with the man Billy.

In two or three days she called again. She had received an offer from Mr. Cyril Serile to travel in "Sweethearts." She asked my advice and if knew her, I told her I had acted with him, and ne was a good actor and

THE ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

THE ARREST OF DR. MEYER AND WIFE PRO-NOUNCED ILLEGAT ... THE DRISONERS BATTER Promptly on the opening of Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Dr. Leo Theodor Meyer and his wife, Mrs. Emilie Meyer, were brought before Judge Westbrook, pursuant to write of habeas corpus granted the day previous upon application of William F. Howe, their counsel. The brief incarceration of the prison ers did not seem, judging from their appearance, to chatted quite freely together, as also with their coun-sel and numerous friends present. As Judge Westbrook, however, had a heavy calendar of cases, the argument in the matter was postponed until haif-past one, when the prisoner's were again brought into court. coinstances attending the arrest of the prisoners, and took occasion to eulogize Dr. Meyer as a physician of most respectable standing. He then stated that the Doctor and his wife had been arrested upon the intima tion that maipractice had been committed upon two young ladies. He recited at length what transpired before Police Justice Flammer, on Tuesday, at the time he appeared before that magnituate for the purpose of having an examination in accordance with His Honor's order. He said there was a good deal of

Honor's order. He said there was a good deal of whispering, close consultations and exhibition of secrecy on the part of the prosecuting counsel and his witnesses that was very bewindering to himsely, and the purport of when he utterly failed to comprehend.

Having made the above proliminary statements Mr. Rowe read the affidavits presented by the prosecution before Justice Flammer, as already published in the Herand. He insisted that in none of the affidavits was there anything to implicate Dr. Myer with naving anything to do with the commission of the offence charged. He thereupon asked the said Justice Flammer to release Dr. Mever from custody, and made a motion to that effect, which was demed. He then asked the Court what endone there was against the Doctor. Judge Flammer said he couldn't help whether there was any evidence against him or not; there certainly was a very sick young lady, and her charge was an worth acrous one. Finanty Justice Flammer refused to be interrogated any further, and wound up with refusing to admit the Doctor to bail. Upon this Mr. Howe said he waived an examination in his case. He denounced the action of Judge Flammer as an outrage, but stated that he reculeded the statutes governing magistrates in such cases, and that there was a supreme dourt, which involves he was his statutory right, he would not dony the charge, because there was none against him. After waiving an examination, which was his statutory right, he would not admit he lower court. As to the charge against Dr. Mayer he would not dony the charge, because there was none against him. After waiving an examination, which was his statutory right, he would not study himself by asking him. After waiving an examination, which was his statutory right, he would not be able to appear in court for two weeks. All the magistrate count do was to act upon the proof before him. The heits, he urged, showed conclusively that she had been the victum of majoracine, while under the bottor's root, at the hance of the accused, and in such l

not a case in which to admit them to bair.

Judge Westurook—The magistrate can certainly take
bait under the warrant.

Mr. Leary—There was no warrant.

Judge Westbrook—What, no warrant?

Mr. Howe—That is only a minor irregularity in the

Mr. Howe—that is only a minor regularity in the case.

Judge Westbrook—In this way a most respectable person might be arrested and put in juil and detained there indefinitely under some pretext of crime. It would not do to give judicial sanction to such conduct. This arresting without a warrant was clearly lilegal.

Mr. Leary—I suppose —

Mr. Howe—Don't suppose abything. There has been too much supposition to this matter already.

Mr. Leary—I don't know whether this woman will live or not.

Mr. Howe—You have already said that the Poeter says she will be able to appear as a witness within two weeks.

Judge Westbrook—If there is any danger her aute-

Judge Westorook—It there is any danger her automorten can be taken.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

After some further discussion Judge Westbrook decided that it was clearly a case justifying the admission of the prisoners 10 bail. Counsel suggested that \$500 bail in each case was ample. Mr. Leary insisted on making the amount \$2,500 each. Judge Westbrook finally fixed the bail at \$1,000 each.

A SENATOR WEDS AN ARTISTE.

HON, GROEGE H. SPENCER MARRIES MISS MAT NUNEZ.

Yesterday morning at the unwonted hour of seven o'clock, three carriages were stopped in Fourteenth street, opposite St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, from one of which alighted a brown haired young man of the medium size and a tall, fine looking lady f Spanish appearance. They entered the parsonage to the east of the church, and in a few minutes various pedestrians also rang the hell and entered. Gathered thin the pariors of the pastor, Rev. M. Ryan, there were, in all, about thirty persons, and kneeling at a pricedies in the front parlor, responding to the affable priest in his robes, were United States Senator Spencer, of Alabama, and Miss May Nunez, of New York. They had been engaged to each other some time. About a week ago Mr. Spencer returned from the Black Hills, where he has been mining for three months pest with encouraging success. He wished to return at once, and persuaded Miss Nunez to anticipate the nuptials. body was invited until Monday, and then only a few intimate friends. "No wedding presents received's was the emphatic notice. Before the folks of the city were up or even the smell of breakfast began to ascend from erates and stoons the silent sacrament was fin ished. Mr. Nunez, of Philadelphia, the bride's uncle. was present. So were Thomas Murphy, General Patrick H. Jones, Mr. George Jones and three or four other gentlemen, and Mrs. Reed, the celebrated church chorister, the bride's sister and about twenty ladies. The bride were a gray and brown silk walking dress and a bonnet. She is not unknown to artistic circles as a pleasing actress, who began her career in fashionable amateur dramatic receptions, and for some time past has been a member of the Fifth Avenue Theatre starring company. Miss Nunez is tail, graceful and

past has been a member of the Fifth Avence Theatre starring company. Miss Nanez is tall, graceful and fine looking, and is about filteen years the junior of the groom. Mr. Spencer's wife died ten years ago—a literary lady of Philadelphia. Her life was sacrificed to the missmatic Southern climate.

Miss Nunez is a native of St. Augustine, Fla., the daughter of Mr. Nunez, a planter, and of his wife, Mrs. Loring, of Virginia. The death of their mother and the paralysis of their father and the dissipation of their fortune by the war and the investments of a guardian, made it necessary for the Misses Nunez to earn their own living. They were highly educated, and Mrs. Reed sang in opera for a time, while Miss Nunez went upon the stage. The uncle of the ladies, General Loring, formerly of the Confederate army, is the chief of staff and real commander of the army of the Khedive o: Egypt.

After the weiding the bride and groom returned to the Everatt House to breakfast, and last might departed for the Black Hils. Mr. Spencer is quite indifferent about attending the extra session of Congress, and is no very warm supporter of the President and his appointments and policy.

The marriages of the Southern Senators, generally spoken of as carpet-baggers, have frequently been as romantic as the wealdings of some of our generals in the South. General Ames, after laying down a high position and brilliant prospects in the army married Bianche Butler, the beautiful daughter of one of the principal authors and supporters of the reconstruction system. General Powell Clayton, the gamest of the game, rased in the region of Wilmington, Del., and an engineer in Kansas at the breaking out of the war, married a native planter's daughter at Helena, Ark, at town which lie had several times gallantly defended system. General Powell Clayton, the gamest of the game, raised in the region of Wilmington, Del., and an engineer in Kansas at the breaking out of the war, married a native planter's daughter at Helena, Ark., a town which be had several times gallantly defended against Marmaduke, Shelby and Price. Governor Warmoth, after an extraordinary careor, married a well educated and accomplished lady at Newark, N. J. Governor Chamberiam, of Nouth Carolina, saw the photograph of a beantiful gift, the daughter of Judge Ingersoll, of Mathe. She was at the time a clerk in the Treasury. He sent word to the lady that if she was as beautiful as the photograph and was disengaged he would like to pay his addresses. Senator Ben Rice, of Arkansas, married an elegant lady of Kentucky; his successor, Dorsey, married a beautiful woman from his native Western Reserve of Ohio. Senator Fowler, of Tonnessee, was at one time alleged to be enamored of a daughter of Prosident Johnson, and envious people said that her indicates secured his vote against her father's conviction under impeachment. Senator Robertson, of South Carolina married a daughter of his patron and basiness partner, Mr. Caldwell. Senator Schurz, as is well known, married in daughter of the patron and basiness partner, Mr. Caldwell. Senator Schurz, as is well known, married a daughter of his patron and basiness partner, Mr. Caldwell. Senator Schurz, as is well known, married in England the daughter of a wealthy tradesman in the free city of Hamburg; she died after he had passed out of the Senato, and one of their aughters is soon to be married. Senator Honderson, of Missouri, married a daughter of Judge Foote, of Vermontarion be married. Senator Honderson, of Missouri, married a daughter of seventing to be a functional continuity and has written the best American cook book. Senator Br. Conover, of Fiorida, married a stately looking Philadelphienne. The business of reconstructing Southern States in person most of these geatlemen have found trying to their finances as well as dress the wounds of tieneral scott. By a pleasant comerdence, Miss Nunez was a meec of General Loring, who stormed the Beilen Gate of Mexico, under General Scott's orders. Spencer's lather was a cousin of Ambross Spencer, of New York, and of Secretary of the Navy Spencer, and his aunt married Garrica Mailory, of the Philadelphia bar, who was three times married, one of his wives having been a sister of Judge Strong. George E. Spencer went to school in Montreal. At the age of twenty-three he had made a fortune in Iowa, and was Secretary of the Iowa Senate; one of the county seats of lowar is named Spencer, in his honor. He afterward acquired the nucleus of another fortune in Coloradio, and was secretary of Territorial Governor Sanders, of Nebraska, now Senator from that State. While he was living at Omaha the war broke out, and General Granville Dodgo, who resided at Council Bluffs, opposite, invited him to become his chief of staff. He accompanied Dodgs in this capacity through the war, in the advance corps of Me-Pherson's army. An Alabama Union regiment was organized by Spencer, and the command given to the lieu tenant colonel, Ozro Dodd, or Cincinnait, afterward encorratio member of Congress. Being colonel of this regiment, Spencer was ordered to it at the close of the war, in the public speaker and always diffident of display, Spencer was the most chergeite organizer among the carpet baggers. No other mas could have carried Alabama in 1872. He has expended in politics a respectable fortune, and again faces the desert with a bride upon his arm and the moito of Caius Marius, "There is a world elsewhere."

IN MEMORY OF S. G. OGDEN.

The leading officials of the Custom House held s meeting yesterday afternoon in Collector Arthur's room, for the purpose of expressing appropriate sympathy on the death of the veteran auditor, Samuel G. Ogden. Among those present were Messrs. A B. Cornell, Navat Officer, and his deputies, Colonel Burs and Mr. Couch; Surveyor Sharpe and his deputies, James L. Benedict and Colonet Edwin F. Burton; Appraiser S. B. Dutcher, Special Deputy Collector John R. Lycecker, Cashier James Hoffman, Assistant Au-R. Lycecker, Cashier James Hoffman, Assistant Auditor Samuel J. Jacobs and Mr. John J. Herrick, Mr. Joseph Treitour; Deputy Collectors Blatchford, Morris, Wynkoop, Tanner and Phelps; Messrs. J. D. Baulen and George Wright; Mr. Frederick J. Phillips, Private Secretary of the Collector; Mr. George Hillier, Supernitendant of the Custom House; ex-Mayor J. W. Hunter, of Brooklyn, A former deputy of Mr. Ogden, and many others.

Mr. Jacobs called the meeting to order and in a feeling manner stated the meeting to order and in a feeling manner stated the mouraful object of the gathering, General Arthur was chosen presiding officer. The following presenties and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Miscreas an all-wise Providence having removed from this free our triend and combiner, Samuel C. Ogden, anditor of the Custom House at New York, a position which he liked with honor to the government and credit to himself the nearly librity-six years and.

Whereas in the death of Mr. Ogden the government lose-an officient and trustworthy officer, distinguished for his correct ladgment, great executive ability and a high sense of integrity in the discharge of innortant and responsible dutics, and we, his associates, lose a true, sind and resimble friend therefore.

duties, and we, his absorbates, love a true, aind and responsible friend, therefore. In associates, love a true, aind and residue friend, therefore. That we recognize in him the type of an bouest man, a faithful officer, a good citizen and a Christian gentleman, of whom it may be truthfully said, "Well done! good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased our lieariful sympathes in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a representation of each branch of the customs service of this port meet in the Collegior's room on the day of the obsequies and attend the fineral services in a hody.

a hody.

Ex Mayor Hunter delivered a very feeling address, in which he eulogized the many virtues of the decrased. General Arthur called upon his chiefs of divisions to allow as many of the employes as can be spared, and to whom leave of absence is granted to attend the luneral of Mr. Ogden, which takes place this atternoon from Trinity Chapel.

OUR OUTRAGED NAVAL OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

I observe by your Washington correspondent in this morning's Harano that the approaching extra session of Congress will provide only for the army pay. What is to be done for the suffering officers of the navy and Marine corps, who have not received a dollar's pey for several months past? These officers, who bear aloft our flag upon the sea and also upon the land, should certainly be provided for, and I hope your influential journal will agitate the subject on our behalf. NAVAL OFFICER, Brooklys Navy Yard.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1877.